LIL'S OLD PLOTS IN HAWAII.

DOCUMENTS FOUND THAT TWICE BROUGHT HER TO GRIEF.

They Were the Constitutions That Caused Her Downfall and That She Mennt to Promuigate if the Late Revolt Succeeded She Had Denied the Existence of Both -Thirty-four Rebel Prisoners Sent to Hawall to Work on the Roads-A Big Mass Meeting in Behalf of Annexation.

HONOLULU, March 31, via San Francisco. April 8. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has now in his possession two documents of the utmost impertance to the republic. Both were secore! at the recent search of the ex-Queen's residence, and both are invaluable from a dipgmatic standpoint, because the ex-Queen had plemnly denied the existence of one to the American Minister and of the other to Commis-

One document is the original and only east of the Constitution of 1893, the the revolution that set up the Proviwill be remembered that ex-Queen Lil and her advisers made their strongest point by a sweeping denial of the existence of this document or be intention to promulgate a new Constitution giving her arbitrary power. The denials had great influence in inducing Mr. Cleveland to retore the monarchy. The royalists knew they had the only copy of this Constitution, hence therdenied its existence, knowing the Washington Government would believe the repeated and emphatic denials of the ex-Queen. The document was well hidden, but it is now in the Gov. ment's hands. It shows conclusively that theex-Queen not only intended to selze absolute power, but to drive out of the country the missloparies and other anti-royalists and confiscate

their property, amounting to millions. The other document is an engrossed copy of the Constitution which was to be proclaimed had the recent revolt been successful. Its aim was to restore absolute power to the sovereign. a course which Kalakaua longed to follow, but which he was too diplomatic to attempt. The main features of this Constitution are the abroration of the Constitution of 1887, forced upon Kalakaua by the scandals of the Gibson Ministry, and the provision for the control of the Supreme Court so that it could not review the Queen's acts. From one who has read this document, your correspondent learns that the provisions for both these sweeping changes in favor of complete absolutism are clear. The text of the preamble says that a new Privy Council shall be appointed, which one month afterward shall choose three Supreme Judges. These changes would have given the Queen majority in this highest court, and she could thus have quashed any proceedings to criticize her acts, precisely as Kalakana did before the Constitution of 1887 was imposed upon him. The Government is increasing the capacity of

the political prisoners. Thirty-five of the minor native offenders have been taken to the island of Hawaii to work on the roads. The stories of ill-treatment of the ex-Queen are without foundation. She has large and are without roundation. She has large and comfortable rooms in the palace, where she re-ceives every morning ex-Marshal Wilson, who attends to her business. The only trouble feared by the Government is The only trouble feared by the Government is from the English and other planters on the island of Maui. The Spreckels plantation is a hotbed of conspiracy and this bitterness against the Government is increased by ex-British Minister Wodelouse, who has settled on Maui to carry on sugar planting. His son-in-law, an Englishman, is credited with cutting the telephone line to Maui on the night set for the overthrow of the republic.

The past eleven days have been uneventful. The contingent of thirty-four rebel prisoners shipped to Hillo on the 22d per steamer Kinau was attended by a large crowd of natives at the wharf, some of whom were wailing. The prisoners were in excellent spirits during the voyage of two nights. Some of the Hilo natives made a little demonstration over them on their strival. Marshal Hitchcock, who was along, gave the prisoners some good advice, and sent them to labor on the Governmentroad, seven miles north, where they will be well treated and cared for.

On the evening of the 26th an annexation mass meeting of natives was held on Union Equare. It was called by the Hawaiian Annexation League, with some cooperation from the members of the American League. For various reasons the meeting seems to have lacked support from influential quarters, chiefly because the movement was regarded as premature. The object of the meeting was to promote among the natives a sentiment in favor of annexation. There was a large crowd present, not less than 1,500, among whom were many native women. Not over half of the crowd were natives. Most of the prominent royalists who have lately been working for annexation failed to be present, probably not considering the natives to be yet prepared for such an effort. Paul Neumann had been engaged to speak, but he sent a letter saying that he was unavoidably detained, but was un-By the United Press.

not considering the natives to be yet prepared for such an effort. Paul Neumann had been engaged to speak, but he sent a letter saying that he was unavoidably detained, but was unreservedly in favor of annexation. No official of the Government was present. All the members of the Government was present. All the members of the Government was present. All the members of the Government are heartily desirous of annexation, but they do not consider the question to be a live issue at the present time.

The most significant address was made by C. G. Hopkins, a half white, and a strong royalist partians. He once held the office of marshal, the earnestly approved the action of the natives for now advocating annexation after having so long and strenuously opposed it and stood for the restoration of the ex-Queen. Referring to the present Government he said:

"It is most hateful to Hawaiians, but annexation will rid us of it. If something purrid lay before your door, would you not try every means to remove it? Since this flovernment is so offensive to us, shall we not adopt this measure, which will put an end to it? Annexation is the only weapon remaining to us by which we can eapel this objectionable Government. We tried appealing, under protest, to the United States: that failed. We then sent three Commissioners to see the President and get an answer, and they returned unsuccessful. We then sent Wideman to England, France, and Germany, for their interposition, but his queet was equally fruitless. Leatif, arms were taken up, and that means of expeling this hated Government also failed utterly.

"Will you now give it up and do nothing? I

man to England, France, and Germany, for their interposition, but his quest was equally fruitless. Lostly, arms were taken up, and that means of expeling this lasted Government also failed utterly.

"Will you now give it up and do nothing? I say you still have another weapon, which will a succeed. It is annexation. That will place us under the liberal Government of the United States, and will end this despised Government." Hopkins's address is valuable as expressing the acutiments of the large native opposition to the Government of the republic.

Charles B. Wilson, the ex-Queen's most trusted friend, advocated annexation in behalf of the interests of the native Hawaiian. "I have to objection either to a republic or a monarchy, he mis," but on account of the mixed character of our population neither can last without some strong arm to uphold it. We cannot always depend upon bayonets. Annexation is the only solution. If the United States will not take us, then we must seek the protection of some other country."

No resolutions were presented at this meeting. It seems to have been mainly a tentative effort. On the whole it does not appear that the royalist majority of natives are yet largely inclined to raily to the annexation standard.

It is learned that a rumor is now widespread among them that England is about to interfers and restore the ex-Queen. There is, however, a considerable minority of the more intelligent hatives, and those of the highest character, who cordially recognize the necessity of governing the sountry through the votes of the more capable citizens as limited by the \$600 income qualification for Senatorial voters, a majority of whom are skilled white workingmen. These natives are content to have their race hold anaounty of the considerations urged by Hopkins, that annexation will release the political prisoners, will remove their bayonet Government and perhaps give themselves unlimited suffrage.

am pernaps give themselves untimited surfrage.

The native Hawaiian Republican Club reports
branch clubs formed or forming in sixteen districts on other islands. They have nominated
A. W. Carter for the vacancy in the lower
House, caused by the death of his cousin and
law partner. Charles L. Carter. He has declined
the nomination in favor of A. G. M. Robertson,
who will probably be chosen. The election will
be held on May 6, and the Legislature will
probably meet soon after that date.

The officers of the National Guard have voted
with great unanimity to ask the Government to
precure the services of an experienced United
states military officer to command them as
Colonel. This will probably be done.

Paid No Rent for Sixteen Years.

Alfred T. and Alfred W. Serrell, composing the firm of A. T. Serrell & Son, manufacturers of sashes, blinds, and moulding at Eleventh avethe and Fifty-eighth street, yesterday confessed judgment for \$19,017 in favor of Deborah T. errell, wife of the juntor partner, for balance of rent due for their business premises for sixeen years. The amount due was \$25,000, bu the irin has given Mrs. Serreil a chattel mort-gage of \$5,000 on the machinery, tools, and hitera in part payment. The business was attablished forty years ago by Alfred T. Serrell, and his son became a partner in 1865. Before the panic of 1873 the firm was estimated as being worth \$250,000, but it lost all through de-irectation in real estate.

THE NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH. A Texas Student and Susan B. Authory I

terrupt a Lecture byllda B, Wells, ROCHESTER, April 8.—There was an exciting finale to the lecture of Miss Ida B. Wells last evening at the First Baptist Church, in which a theological student from Texas and Miss Susan B. Anthony participated. Miss Wells said that negro lynching had increased in the South in a marked degree; that between 1882 and 1800 1,000 colored people were lynched on slight pretexts, and in many cases when they were known to be innocent. She gave a number of illustrations bearing upon her conclusion, whe the theological student, who said he halled from Texas, arose and said :

" Do you assume that all the negroes that have been lynched in the South since the war have "I never said that," replied Miss Wells, "I

simply claim that they were innocent in the eye of the law. No man is guilty until found so by a trial.

Miss Wells then resumed her lecture. She said it was considered a crime for negroes to intermarry with the whites, and this was manifestly unjust to the colored women of the South. She insisted that if it was illegal for the white men to marry colored women it should also be illegal for them to form alliances with them. A white man might live with a colored woman with impunity, but if he should marry hor it would be a crime. rould bein crime. Here the Texan, in evident excitement, arose

Here the Texan, in evident excitement, arose and said:

"Do the negroes want to marry white folks? If the negroes are so badly treated in the South why do they not come North or go West or to some more congenial place?"

"They are notable to emigrate," responded Miss Wells, "because they are always in debt to their landlords, being paid in checks for provisions only good at plantation stores. I would remain in the South myself had I not been forbidden to come back on the penalty of losing my life."

remain in the South myself had I not been forbidden to come back on the penalty of losing
my life."

Miss Anthony could restrain herself no longer.
She jumped to her feet and, with fire in her eve,
said:

"The colored people receive no better treatment in the North than they do in the South.
That is why they don't come here. I will relate an incident that occurred in our city only
last week. A dance was to be given in No. 3
school for the benefit of the children of the
seventh grade, and tickets were issued to children for ten cents. Now, it happened that
there, was a colored girl in that grade who
wanted to go, as well as white children, and her
mother gave her the money. But when she
went to her teacher, Miss Stewart, she was told
that if she insisted on attending, none of the
white children would go, and that the affair
would be given up; so the poor child was turned
away. I consider that the outrage on the feelings of that colored girl was the result of the
same spirit that inspire, the lynchings of the
South.

Miss Anthony's denunciation of these dis-

South."
Miss Anthony's denunciation of these distinctions among the Christian people of the
North, as well as the South, was dramatic, and subsided in the outburst of approval on the part of the audience that followed.

IN THE DIVORCE COURTS.

Decree Granted on the Strength of Court Decision in Italy.

Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court has granted Henry Zinsler, an artist, a decree of absolute divorce from his wife. Marie Teresa Zinsler. A question which arose in this case was as to whether the Court would be justified in granting an absolute divorce to Mr. Zinsler, upon evidence showing that he had obtained a senaration from his wife by a decree of the tribunal of Rome.

Zinsler was married in Rome in 1876, and separated from his wife several years ago. He obtained evidence showing her relations to the Ambassador from Bolivia, but under the laws of Italy the Court could only grant him a decree of separation. He came to this city later on and brought suit for an absolute divorce, his main evidence being a certified copy of the decree of the Roman tribunal.

Judge Beekman in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in which he took occasion to remark upon the extent to which the Court should go in granting decrees annulling marriages. The case before him was that brought by Sarah Malis to have her marriage to Samuel Malis annulled upon the ground of fraud. The parties were married on Dec. 12, 1802. The woman had known the man only a short time prior to the marriage, and was told by him he was an honest man. They never lived together as husband and wife, and three months after their marriage Malis was convicted of grand larceny. He is now serving a three years' term of imprisonment in Sing. She declared that he had the reputation of being a thief, and that had she known the facts she would not have married him.

Judge Beekman refuses to grant her the the re-Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decis-

him.

Judge Beekman refuses to grant her the relief asked for, and dismisses the complaint. He says that while the marriage may have been a very unfortunate one for the young woman, the Court owes a duty to the community at large to see that the marriage relation is protected against the assault which would be made upon it, if it were subject to annulment on any but most serious grounds.

A suit brought by Margaret Hallam for an absolute divorce from her husband, Henry Hallam, an opera singer, was before Judge Glidersleevel in the Special Term of the Superior Court.

lam, an opera singer, was before Judge Gildersleeve in the Special Term of the Superior Court yeaterday. Mrs. Hallam charges that her husband has been guilty of improper conduct with Josephine Stayton, an actress. The couple were married in Calcutta in 1875, and have two children. Hallam claims to have obtained a divorce in Chicago in 1892, but Mrs. Hallam says that she received no summons in the suit.

Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yeaterday granted Mrs. Emma Cooper an absolute divorce from her husband, Samuel Cooper. They were married in 1880 at Kirkwood, N. Y., and lived together until 1880, when Mrs. Cooper says, her husband abandoned her and married a woman at Morris Plains, Cooper did not defend his wife's suit.

SAID HE KNEW HER HUSBAND. The Latter, However, Gave His Wife's Es-cort a Hot Beception.

Mrs. Alfred Mason of 98 North Eighth street, Williamsburgh, visited friends on Sunday at 158 Lewis street, this city. She there met Frank Maguire, a middle-aged man, who told her that he knew her husband well. Mrs. Mason was delighted, and when Maguire offered to see her home she gladly acceded.

It was late when Maguire and Mrs. Mason got to Williamsburgh. Maguire insisted on going to the Masons' rooms. When they entered the kitchen Mrs. Mason called her husband, who was sleeping in a front room. He got up, and when he saw Maguire he seemed surprised and asked him what he wanted. Maguire coolly took asked him what he wanted. Maguire coolly took off his overceat and hat, and said he was going to tay a while. Mason, who had never seen the man before, ordered him out. Maguire refused to go and Mason pushed him. The two thereupon fought and got out on the sidewalk, where Policeman Tracey arrested them.

In the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Mason told Justice Goetting that when Maguire said he knew her husband she believed him, and thought it no harm to permit him to see her home.

see her home.
"I wouldn't have cared," interrupted Mason,
"if I had known Maguire. But I never saw the

man before."
Maguire said he was sorry, and that there had been a mistake all around. With that explanation, all hands were discharged.

WANT A WOMAN DISCHARGED.

The Walters' Alliance Wants Her Place for Some One of Its Members.

The members of the Liberty Union of the Waiters' Alliance are much disturbed over the refusal of Max Schwartz, the proprietor of the Liberty Café, at 257 East Houston street, to dismiss from his service a young woman whom he employs to draw coffee and wash dishes during the day. The members of the Alliance who are out of work, say that it is an outrage that a woman should be permitted to occupy a place when one of their number needs it, a place when one of their number needs it, and on Sunday they went before the Central Labor Federation and asked that Schwartz be warned to discharge the girl immediately. In the event of his refusal, they were asked to order a boycott on his cafe, which is the largest of the Hungarian resorts on the east side. The members of the Labor Federation promised the Waiters' Alliance to do all which it asked.

The boycott had not been declared yesterday afternoon, and the girl was still at her work. Air. Schwartz said that he had no intention of discharging her.

"I smploy union help, and clways have," he said, "but I have always hired a woman to do my dishwashing, and always mean to. I deny the right of the Alliance to force me to employ a man for a job which a woman has always had here."

Secry Objected to the Widow's Attentions to His Son.

Mrs. Ellen Buikley, a widow, 45 years old, is at St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn suffering from a fracture of the skull. She received the injury during a dispute at her home, 81 Utica avenue, on Sunday with Thomas Seery, an aged boarder. Mr. Seery remonstrated with the widow for being too attentive to his 21-year-old son, and followed up his rebuke by hitting her with a balestick. He is under arrest. UNION THEOLOGS WIN.

ACCEPTED BY PRESNYTERY-NO-TICE OF AN APPEAL TO SYNOD.

Dr. Hastings Says that the Seminary's Students Have Reen Meanly and Unfairly Treated A Missionary Recently from Persia Suspects Parkhurst of Panthelum. The semi-annual meeting of the New York Presbytery was held yesterday in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church at Fifth avenue and Eleventh street.

The old Briggs controversy came up again when three young men, John A. McIntosh, Frank W. Kerwin, and George Storner, students in the senior class of the Union Theological Seminary, were proposed for an examination as candidates to come under the care of the Presbytery. The Rev. J. C. Nightingale, Chairman of the Board of Education, objected strongly to the examination of any students from that in-The Rev. Dr. Hastings, President of the semi-

nary, made a protest.
"I think," said he, "that the treatment secorded the Union Theological Seminary by the Presbytery has been most mean, most unfair.

"I object! Object! Out of order!" came in a chorus from balf the members of the Presbytery.
"Mr. Moderator," cried Dr. Shierer, when the

of any such language." "I shall use any language I choose or none at all," retorted Dr. Hastings, hotly. "No personal reflections must be used here,"

interposed the Moderator.
"I have mentioned no names," said Dr. Hastings, "I dealt in no personalities, but spoke only of the Presbytery and the seminary. I repeat that the treatment accorded the students of the seminary has been most unfair. There are in the seminary eight instructors, one of whom has been disapproved. The others may have been disapproved in the minds of some of the Presbytery. I am sure they are, but they are technically members of this body. Here a member arose and said that the Gen-

eral Assembly had disapproved of the seminary and the Clerk read the findings of the Assembly, after which Dr. Hastings continued: " No reading of the Clerk can make the Gen-

eral Assembly disapprove of the seminary. We feel very deaply that we have been very badly treated. I warn the Presbytery that enough has been done already to endanger the relations

has been done algority to endanger the relations between it and the seminary. All we ask of you is to examine these young men as thoroughly as possible on their Christian character, their metives in asking to be put under the care of the Presbytery, and their preparation.

"A time may come when the history of all this trouble will be written. I have been loval to the Presbyterian Church for many years, but these last four years have tried me sorely. It seems to me that here is a matter of importance. You are going to brand us all because of one man, who was first approved and then disapproved by the Presbytery."

The matter was discussed with great heat by both sides. The Rev. Dr. G. Forbes Sutton said that if the Presbytery received these young men they will be open to the charge of having been contumacious to the General Assembly.

Nevertheless, the young men were examined after an overwhelming vote in their favor, and were received under the care of the Presbytery by a like vote.

Dr. Booth and Dr. Sutton gave notice of an appeal to the Synod.

In the morning session the Rev. Peter Z.
Easton, a missionary from Persia, in speaking about the growth of panthelsm in the East, said that he had encountered great difficulty in getting the natives to accept the Christian faith, mainly because they objected to a God born of a mortal woman.

"I have been shocked and described the control of the cont

d woman, have been shocked and prieved to read an

"I have been shocked and grieved to read an article in the Laddes' House Journal written by the Rev. Charles Parkhurst. This article of Dr. Parkhurst's I refer to as an example of what I consider rank pantheism."

Before he got further Dr. Atterbury had him called to order. Dr. Parkhurst was not present at the time, but afterward he laughed over the incident, and said he guessed Mr. Easton was in earnest, but didn't quite understand the article. The Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Forbes of Adams Memorial Chuch was elected moderator in place of the Rev. Dr. Booth, whose term had expired. Delegates to the next General Assembly were elected, and also four trustees of the Presbytery. Dr. Ramswy of the Harlem Presbyterian Church offered his resignation. It will be acted upon on May 29. The meeting will continue this morning.

PERILS OF PROCESS SERVING Steinberg Got Up Stairs, but That's Where

Ris Trouble Began. Bernard Steinberg, a process server in the Lee Avenue Police Court, yesterday accused Marx Hartman, a saloon keeper of Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street, South Brooklyn, of striking him while he was trying to serve a summons on the latter's wife. Hartman became greatly excited when accused, and told Justice Goetting

that he was justified. "This man," he said, "came into my saloon glasses of beer and a sandwich. He talked of
the weather and everything else, and then
called me aside and said to me: 'Where is your
wife? I want to see her.' I was surprised
and asked him what he wanted. 'Never
mind,' he said; 'I want to see your wife
on private business.' As my wife's private
business concerned me just as much as herself,
I told him he'd have to tell me the nature of it.
He said he couldn't as it would be a breach of
confidence. When he insisted on going upstairs
I went with him, and saw him fumbling at his
sleeve. I asked him if he had a summons for
my wife. He wouldn't say. He tried to get past
me into the room. I pushed him away, and he
ran down the stairs. If I could have caught
him I would have punched him. But I couldn't
catch him."

Steinberg denied the saloon keeper's story. glasses of beer and a sandwich. He talked of Steinberg denied the saloon keeper's story. He said that Hartman deliberately enticed him the hall and then beat him. Hartman was

GEN. FARNSWORTH'S DEATH. Announced to the National Guard in General Orders from Headquarters.

ALBANY, April 8 .- Adjt .- Gen. McAlpin to-day issued the following order on the death of Gen. Farnsworth:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALEXAY, APRIL 8, 1895. (General Orders No. 5.

With sincere sorrow and deep sympathy for his be-reaved family, is the death of Gen. John O. Farnsworth, former Adjutant-General of the State, an pounced to the National Guard and Naval Militia Gen, Farnsworth entered Company B, Seventy sixth Regiment, State Militia, as private, May 27, 1858; was discharged April 17, 1860, and reintered the service as private in Company A. Tenth Regiment, in the fall discinarged April 17, 1940, and re-albered the service as private in Conjunny A, Tenth Regiment, in the fail of 1860.

April 14, 1862, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quarternaster United States Volunteers; became chief Quarternaster of the Fourth Army Corps in July, 1862; was detailed as inspector in the United States Quarternaster's Department in August, 1863; appointed depot Quarternaster at Wheeling, W. Va., in February, 1864, and chief Quarternaster, hepartment West Virginia, with local rank of Colonel, in November, 1864; for his services during the war of the rebellion he was brovetted Colonel of United States, Volunteers, and Oct. 25, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the United States arches, Sept. 24, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel, Tanking and Captain and Captain and Captain was appointed adjunction the supernamerary list.

In 1886 he was appointed agent of the State for the prosecution of war claims against the United States, an office he was appointed agent of the State for the prosecution of war claims against the United States, an office he idled at the time of his death, which cocurred at Washington, D. C., on the evening of the 8th Inst. A consciention before the Commander-In-Chief.

Et All EADLEN, Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander in Chief, E. A. McALFIN, Adjutant General Official. FREDE, PHISTERER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Sons of the American Revolution.

ALBANY, April 8.-The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The principal office will be in New York city. The objects are patriotic, among which are the fostering of American inamong which are the fostering of American institutions and the carrying out of the purposes
expressed in the preamble to the Constitution
and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people. The managers number sixteen, and these, with the presidents of the local chapters, shall manage its
concerns. The managers are: Chauncey M.
Benew, R. H. Roosevelt, J. B. Stewart, F. H.
Hall Henry Hall, J. C. Calhoun, W. S. Logan,
A. J. C. Foye, F. P. Earle, H. R. Cardin, Thomas
Wilson, F. D. Grant, W. J. Warren, E. K.
Wright, S. M. Wright, E. G. Spaulding of New
York, and John W. Scott of East Orange, N. J.

To Marry the Marquis de Viti di Marco. James H. Dunham, the dry goods merchant at 340 Broadway, yesterday announced the engagement of his eldest daughter to the Marquis de Viti di Marco of Rome. Missa Dunham has Marquis di Viti di Marco belonge to an ancient Italian family, and he is the possessor of con-siderable means. Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hackett of 531 Fifth avenue announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Hackett, to Alden A. Thorndike of Braintree, Mass. been living in Rome for some time. The

INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY.

Field Exercises at Fort Riley-Umpires

WASHINGTON, April 8.- The orders issued by Gen. Forsyth for the instruction of troops in his command, the Department of California, have attracted some attention. Their alm is to avoid monotony and listlessness by concentrating the work. The result, it is believed, will be to give greater animation and profit to the drills and other instruction, besides allowing more leisure for the troops and more time both to officer and men for post duties. Instruction of all kinds is to be given before noon on five days o each week, omitting Saturday and Sunday, and leaving the afternoons free also for the various post and other duties or for recreation. A no table feature is the establishment of a three weeks' vacation, between Dec. 20 and Jan. 10, during which there is to be no instruction either for officers or men, although, of course, the reg ular garrison dutles will go on.

While Gen. Forsyth was in charge, as Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, of the cavalry and light artillery school at Fort Riley, he gave much attention to the subject of plans of instruction and field exercises for that school. As some of the conclusions of a report rendered long ago, but recently made public, have an application beyond that school, it may be well to refer to them. The general plan for conducting field exercises was approved by the school staff. It tumult had quieted a little, "I object to the use was prescribed that, in manceuvres calling for opposing forces, one side should wear white helmets or forage caps and blue uniform, and to be known as "Blue," and the other brown canvas fatigue clothing, and campaign hats, to be known as "Brown." Of course, the managuvres were to be made as realistic as practicable, and sometimes, when it was found desirable to repeat them, the duties assigned to the respective forces could be interchanged. Other instructions related to the memoranda of the work proposed to be distributed in advance, to the reports to be made, the maps, and so on,

As to umpires, Gen, Forsyth's report gave some interesting suggestions. The command at Fort Riley consisted of eight troops and three hatteries and the opposing forces were sometimes, in the course of an exercise, from a mile to a mile and a half apart. It was found that out of a cavairy command of 440 men only about 240 were available for field exercises, These appeared with 12 guns, the complement of three light batteries. Gen. Forsyth's report

Whenever conditions arise or action is had which in real warfare would probably produce a certain result, theoretically, an Ourther action bloom'd half at once unit in decision appropriate to the situation can be made by an impore, for instance, should from a bent upon assaulting the apparently unprotected flark of Troop B, unwittingly expose itself, while moving to the attack, to a shrapped troop by himnor lastery C, or a destructive fire from Troop D, himnor lastery C, or a destructive fire from Troop D, himnor lastery C, or a destructive fire from Troop D, himnor lastery C, or a destructive fire from Troop D, himnor lastery C, or a destructive fire from Troop D, himnor lastery C, or a destructive fire from Troop D, himnor last process of the condition of the series of the first property dependently upon C and D as sufficient protection for its exposed dails.

This suspension of action is very well in theory, but interestible in practice. The noise of guns and carexposed disult.
This suspension of action is very well in theory, but
impossible in practice. The noise of guns and earhines combined with high wind, renders it impostible, by means of any signal yet devised, to suddenly
and simultaneously stop action over the entire field of
operations of such a force.

bines, combined with high wind, renders it impossible, by means of any signal yet devised, to suddenly and simultaneously stop action over the entire field of operations of such a force.

Again, the time consumed in conveying information of the decision, with orders based thereon, might be great. Some of the difficulty could be removed by having an umpire with each troop and battery. But a difficulty which remains is that it may be hard to tall at long ranges what a battery is firing at. Troop A, for example, quite unconscious of having been destroyed by the long-range fire of Battery C, might proceed to execute a fine manusure, which entitled it to credit in the view of its umpire, whereas the umpire with Rattery C might have adjudged that it had already been put out of action. Gen. Forsyth shows that sometimes a good result comes from not ruling off organizations, wholly apart from the difficulties of doing so, because much practice is thus saved. The real results will be shown in the subsequent reports of exactly what was accomplished, and what would have been impossible to accomplish. He says that he knows of no system of umpiring practiced either at home or in other countries which has been entirely satisfactory to the participants in field exercises. The one found most suitable at Fort Riley combines oral decisions on the field, resorted to in ummistakable cases only, with the careful and deliberate written report of a chief cumpire, based upon the reiorts of the assistant umpires, of whom each organization has one, while all make memoranda of the times of beginning the principal movements, their duration, and other points.

It will be observed that a subject very interesting to the National Guard as well as to regulars who are combined for field manuary cas was thus touched upon. Where ruling a body or troops off the field as being practically overcome can be understood by sverybody, the lesson may be effective if enforced at once. But the confusion in plans, where the case is not understood, and the del

and snows make out-of-door drills in certain months of the year impracticable, and, in fact, intertere with exercise enough for health. Gen. McLock, in reporting upon the Department of Colorado, before he became Major-General, spoke of the concentration of cavalry at Forternat in a regimental camp of instruction as being very effective and ascful for its purpose. Gen. Merritt, Gen. Brooke, and Gen. Wheaton all refer to the good results obtained for officers from the lyceums in their respective departments, and similar views are universal among those who refer to the subject. Gen. Ruger, while commanding the Department of California, reported that all the troops, except possibly three companies, would have field service and instruction away from their posts before the close of the year.

three companies, would have field service and inatraction away from their posts before the close of the year.

Inspector-General Breckinridge, in his report to tion. Scholield for last year, remarks that since annual orders prescribing instruction had been issued from the headquarters of only two of the eight departments, instruction had not been uniform except in routine garrison duties, and had been confined, in a majority of cases, to short practice marches and guard duty. At Forts titley and Leavenworth the instruction had been conducted little beyond their immediate limits, Gen. Breckinridge acknowledges the obstacles, even to infantry drill, from the smallness of many of the garrisons, the restricted area of many reservations, and the defects in organization. Yet he thinks that if every post commander should report what kind of instruction he proposed to give, at the beginning of the open season, better results could be obtained. In artifiery, more drill in estimating distances, in vessel tracking and in firing at moving objects, is suggested.

It is only just to note that last year, apart from changes of station, the field work involved in the riot duty took up the attention of many garrisons, and to a certain extent became a substitute for practice instruction. But the necessity for system and carnestness is apparent.

stitute for practice instruction. But the ne city for system and carnestness is apparent.

YOHL PUT UP \$50 AS SECURITY. When He Wanted It Back His Employers Declined to Kepay.

Rudolph Vohl, 31 years old, of 231 East Fifty-first street, this city, Claus Schmidt, 59, of 354 East Eighty-seventh street, and C. A. Kenzeel, 34, of 74 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested by Detectives McNally and Kilcauley in Jersey City yesterday afternoon Kilcauley in Jersey City yesterday afternoon charged with swindling. The complainant is John Hulschnika of 31,Park avence, Brooklyh. Hubschnika says that he went to a machine shop at Green and Essex streets, Jersey City, in answer to an advertisement for nelp, and was employed by Vohl as watchman at \$12 a week. He was required to put up \$50 as security for the faithful performance of his duty, and was hersanded to buy a share in the business. He worked two or three weeks without getting any money, and then decided to leave. When he demanded the return of his \$50 it was refused. He caused the arrest of the three mor running the concern, and they were held for examination to-day. tion to-day.

Vold is "secretary" of the business. Schmidt
describes himself as an agent, and Kenzeal says
he is a laborer.

Mayor Strong's Chinese Host Arrested for the Fourth Time.

Chu Fong, who was Mayor Strong's host on his recent visit to Chinatown, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Perkins of the Elizabeth street station on the charge of vio-Elizabeth street station on the charge of vio-lating the Sunday law, by giving atheatrical performance at the Chinese theatre at 5 and 7 Dovers street, on Sunday night. Policemen Higgins and O'Connell sat through the perform-nice. Lee Quay, stage manager of the theatre, was also arrested. Chu Fong has been arrested on three other occasions for the same offence and is under indictment. Chu Fong has charged that Capt. Herghold arrested him because of his alleged refusal to pay the Captain \$50 a week protection money.

Justice Hanna's Bati Forfeited.

Justice of the Peace Hanna of Jersey City, who is under indictment for embezzlement and mis-conduct in office, was called for trial in the General Sessions Court yesterday. He failed to respond and Judge Hudspeth ordered his ball forieties.

Al Heritage, proprietor of the pigeon shooting grounds at Marion, is Hanna's bondsman for \$2,100 in one case and \$500 in another.

ANNA DICKINSON'S CHARGE.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON THE LAWYER FOR THE DEFENCE IN HER SUIT. She Declares that He Was Once Placed in

an Asylum for Unprofessional Conduct-Her Relations with Miss Authory. SCHANTON, Pa., April 8.- In the case of Anna lickinson against Dr. Underwood, Dr. Hileman, John M. Bryden, and others for placing her in an nsane asylum, Miss Dickinson to-day went on the stand to give rebuttal testimony. She made a savage attack on Major Everett Warren, principal counsel for the defence. The Major is a rising man in the politics of Pennsylvania, a favorite with Gov. Hastings, and President of the Young Men's Republican League of the State, the place for which Congressmen Robinson and Dalzell made battle several years ago. Miss Dickinson accused the Major of having been insane and of having been confined in a retreat, a charge that put the court in an uproar, and caused the Major to summon a witness to the stand to defend his character from Miss Dickinson's aspersions.

Miss Dickinson charged that Major Warren had been confined in a retreat because of unprofessional and disgraceful conduct as a member of the bar. She at first refused to say who her informant was, but afterward said that it was John W. Harris, Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Harris, upon being called to the witness stand, said that he had conversed with Miss Dickinson about Major Warren, but had simply said that the Major had overtaxed bimself and gone South for a rest. He denied having said that the Major had been treated for brain trouble, and declared most of Miss Dickinson's statements false. Mr. Harris was greatly agi-

statements false. Mr. Harris was greatly agitated while upon the stand. Dr. Hillman gave important testimony, and then court adjourned for the night. The arguments will be made to the jury to-morrow morning.

Miss Dickinson, in her direct rebuttal testimony to-day, denied that at any time had she used intoxicating liquors to excess, and for two menths before her seizure and conveyance to Danville, she said, she had not taken intoxicants at all. She never told Dr. Johnson or Dr. Hileman that she was addicated to intoxicants. She branded a certain statement made by Dr. Hileman as "a flithy lie." She explained the assertion that Dr. Johnson made that she kissed him. She described the intolerable headache she had experienced and the relief given to her by the medicine. Considering Dr. Johnson a gentleman and with the gratitude she felt for having been relieved, she kissed him on the forehead as he leaned over her beauto feel her temperature. She completed her explanation with the expression:

"And in the light of the testimony given by him, in the presence of this court 1 ask pardon of Ged for the act."

As to the testimony of Mrs. Glenn, Miss Dickners and all give simptime to that servanters of this court of that servanters of the servanters of this court of that servanters of the servanters of the court of that servanters of the court of that servanters of the servanters of the

of God for the act."

As to the testimony of Mrs. Gienn, Miss Dickinson said she did say something to that servant about Susan B. Anthony. The witness not only gave dresses to Susan B. Anthony, but indorsed a note for \$5,000, which Miss Anthony defaulted in paying. The witness told Miss Anthony that if she would insist on making Miss Dickinson pay the note, the witness would let all the newspay the note, the witness would let all the news-papers from sea to sea know of it.

When asked why she refused to leave the asylum Miss Dickineon said:
"I refused to leave the asylum because a jackal brought me there and a jackal would take me avon."

ake me away."

Mojor Warren-Dr. Hileman is the jackal.

Miss Dickinson—He is. A jackal is a foul
east of prey. I am usually accurate in my
effutfore.

ORPHANS' DAY AT THE CIRCUS. More Than 4,000 Children See the Show at Mr. Bulley's Invitation.

Yesterday was circus day for the children of he orphan asylums of this town, and great was the excitement and joy among them. Every year Mr. J. M. Bailey sets apart a day on which the managers of the asylums are invited to send their little charges to the big Madison Square Garden to see the circus, and the invitation is always liberally accepted. Last year there were 6,500 children at the matince, and the event is still a stock subject of conversation among them. In spite of the pouring rain of yesterday 4,200 orphans gathered at the Garden for their annual treat. Long before the doors were thrown open at 12:30 o'clock they began to come in long lines, and they waited patiently under the long lines, and they waited patiently under the great portico for the fun to begin. When the hour finally arrived the boys howled for loy and the little girls could scarcely contain themselves. Once inside the orphans were conducted down stairs to see the animals, and the Ethnological Congress, where strange people from distant and unfrequented parts of the earth are gathered together. They were allowed to feed the elephants and monkeys with peanuits and to examine the lions and tigers at close range. After the tour of the lower part of the building was finished the children were conducted in squads to the main floor and the best seats on the lower ters were placed at their disposal.

And how they shouted at the antics of the clown, and how they yeiled with delight when

clown, and how they yelled with delight when the little boy riding the pony beat his big oppo-nent, who was mounted on a powerful gray lorse.
The largest delegation came from the Bren-man School, which sent 600. The United Hebrow Charities came next with 350. The delegation from the Hospital for Chiples numbered 110.

entrance.

The new performer at the circus last night was Monte Cristo, who makes the Monte Cristo dive from the roof of the Carden into the high can be from the roof of the Carden into the high can be water at the eastend of the amphitheatre. A similar dive has been made nightly by Louis Golden, but Monte Cristo makes his dive with a sack tied over his head.

Once in the water he takes the sack off and rises to the surface carrying it in his hand. The feat excited much enthusiasm at the Garden last night, During the week manyother chances ast night. During the week many other changes will be made in the programme.

GOY. CLARKE FINED.

Ordered to Pay 550 for Brawing a Pistol

on Representative Jones. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 8.—This afternoon Gov. James P. Clarke with his counsel, F. M. Fulk, went into the office of Justice Hiram Rob-bins, and the Governor pleaded guilty to the charge of "carrying a pistol," on which the warrant for his arrest had been issued. Only two witnesses were examined, Col. G. W. Sappington and L. D. Gleason. The former

Sappington and L. D. Gleason. The former testified that he had witnessed the scene between Gov. Clarke and Representative Jones on Sunday. He saw a pistol in the Governor's hand, and he interfered to prevent its use. The testimony of Gleason was similar in effect.

Justice Robbins said that a plea of guilty having been entered, it was only within the province of the court and the law to show that the defendant had really used and carried a pistol as a weapon. The testimony of the two witnesses examined, he said, established this fact, the imposed a fine of fifty dollars and costs upon the Governor, amounting in all to some sixty dollars. An evening newspaper, in an editorial, calls for an impeachment of Gov. Clarke and his removal from office.

Gravesenders Will Have to Pay Their Old Police Bills,

In the closing days of John Y. McKane's sovereignty at Gravesend, County Treasurer Adams of Kings county advanced \$31,500 to McKane for the payment of the police force of the town. Since Gravesend has been attached to Brooklyn some of the officials have been apprehensive that the money would become a charge against the county. Yesterday, however, George F. Elijott, the counsel for the Board of Supervisors, amounced that the county would suffer no loss, as the deficiency has been charged in margine. as the deficiency has been charged up against the town.

Bill for Repairs to the Twelfth Regiment's Quarters During the Trolley Strike,

W. J. Mannering, the owner of the premises at 655 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday sent to the Board of Supervisors a bill for \$201. It was accompanied with the explanation that two companies of the Twelfth Regiment were quar-tered in the building during the troller strike, and that he had to spend \$204 in putting it in proper repair after their departure. The mat-ler was referred to the counsel of the Board.

Italian Counterfeiters Convicted. In the United States Circuit Court, criminal

branch, Salvatore Clemente and Salvatore Franto of 307 East Seventieth street, Raffaele Frederico of 2,346 Broadway, and James Merendino of 330 East 107th street were yesterday convicted, before Judge Benedict, of manufacturing counterfeit coin. The prisoners belonged to the gang of eight who were arrested by secret service agents at 307 East Seventieth street, on Feb. 16, while at work.

They were remanded for sentence.

Sixth avenue and Waverley place, was found a Sixth avenue and Waverley place, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for murder in the first degree. He will be called on to plead on Friday. der of Mary Martin, whose body was found a

School Army. The sixty-sixth annual parade of the Sunday school children in Brooklyn has been fixed for Friday, May 24, it is expected that over 70,000 children and teachers will participate this year. IVORY SOAP 99 44 100 PURE

"Men should be what they seem," and so should soaps, but Ivory is the only soap that is 9914 per cent

THE PROCTER & GAMELE CO., CIN'TIL

INOUIRING ABOUT QUARANTINE. ienator Eligatas's Committee Wants to Know About the Fees,

The lotus Senate and Assembly committee appointed to investigate the various State deartments in this city met again yesterday morning in the Murray Hill Hotel. There were resent Senator Higgins, Chairman, Senator Smelzer, and Assemblyman Epenetus Hows. Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, was first celled. He told about the duties of his place and his relations with the Quarantine commissioners.

"Can you approximate the fees of the Health Officer?" asked Senator Higgins.

"I cannot say. The fees last year were about \$50,000. They are, however, decreasing on account of the slackness in trade, and from the fact that the number of sailing vessels is on the Dr. Doty said he thought it would be a good

thing if there were a bacteriolegist at Quaran-tine for cholera times.

" Does the law provide for one?"
"No, sir, but I am authorized to employ one.
It is a difficult matter, however, to secure one at the last moment."
Anthony Clinchy, the State Inspector of Gas
Meters, was then recalled to answer a few more

questions.

He said that sometimes for the sake of convenience the American Meter Company put their scals on the meters before the tests were made, but his signature was not attached, but that the manager had told him that no meters should go out of the company's building without being recently inspected.

being properly inspected.

"Have you ever refused to test a meter?"

"Never, sir."

The Chairman then told Mr. Clinchy to have his report ready by Wednesday next, and he said he would. said he would.

At this Juncture there was a scarcity in the supply of witnesses. Chairman Higgins announced that he had expected to examine Mr. Milstead, President of the American Use Meter Company. Mistead was telephoned for to the offices of the company, but was not in. The Sergeant-at-Arms was then asked to find him, but failed to do so. After waiting for more than an hour for Mr. Milstead the committee adjourned sine die.

GEN. M'NULTA'S PLANS FAIL. His Proposed Union to Regulate the Price of Whiskey Falls Through,

CHICAGO, April 8 .- The Spirits Distilling Company projected by Gen. McNulta, receiver of the Whiskey Trust, has received a set-back. The association was projected by Gen. McNulta to make a uniform price for spirits. It was proposed to make it a great union of the trust and all of its old enemies, the outside distillers. At noon to-day four of the leading distilleries in the country, representing in their combined output more than the trust and the other distilleries associated by Gen. McNulta, withdrew from the combination.

A sharp competition in prices will follow. The dissolution was brought about by what is termed by the seceders as the greed of the American Distribution Company.

The distilleries which withdrew from the association are the Atlas distillery of Peorla, the Hanover distillery of Peorla, the American distillery of Pekin, Ill., and the Globe distillery of Peorla. These four distilleries are among the largest in the country. Their combined output is 22,000 bushels of grain a day. The trouble was due to the demands of the American Distributing Company of New York. The company was the chief distributor or agent of the lold trust. It had ceded to it by the trust all of the territory east of a line drawn through Pittsburgh. Every gallon of spirits sold by the old trust in this territory was handled by the American Distributing Company or paid a tribute of one cent a gallon to it if sold direct from the trust or any of its other distributors. diasolution was brough; about by what is termed

M'LAUGHLIN'S TRIAL POSTPONED. The Inspector Will Face a Jury Next Mon-

day-Killien Pleads Not Guilty. The trial of Inspector McLaughlin was postsoned yesterday for one week by Justice Barrett, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Col. E. C. James, who will act as sonior counsel for the Inspector, was not in court, and it was on account of his engagement in another case that the trial was postponed. The Justice said that the trial would have to go on next Monday, even if the Inspector had to secure other coun-

even if the Inspector had to secure other counsel.

The cases of Police Sergeant William C'Toole and Detective Sergeant William E. Frink, who are charged with bribery, in having taken money from J. E. Newton Whitehead, were transferred back again yesterday from the General Sessions to Oyer and Terminer. The District Attorney said everything would be ready for their trial on Wednesday, and Justice Barrett adjourned the cases until that day.

Capt. Killien was the only official among the eight persons recently indicated by the Extraorilizary Grand Jury to pical yesterday. He is accused of having received \$100 on Thanksgiving Day, 1802, for extra police services at the Yale-Princeton football game. His counsel entered a pica of not guilty, with leave to demur to the indictment on Thursday. Ex-Park Commissioners Clausen, Tappen, and Straus, ex-Superintendent Brady, and Policemen Thrail, Miley, and Cassidy will plead on Wednesday.

MRS. HAMILTON'S SUIT.

It Revives an Old Scandal in which a Ho-boken Physician was a Principal, The trial of the suit of Mrs. Josephine Hamil

ton to recover \$50,000 from Dr. David Atwell of Hoboken for false imprisonment and stander was begun yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court in Jersey City. The suit revives an old scandal. Dr. Atwell had been leading a double life for some time,

He had a wife and family in Hoboken, and was living in Brooklyn with Mrs. Ramilton. When he left the woman she wrote him a number of letters, and he had her arrested. She retailated by having him arrested for anandomment, averring that she was his wife.

The case was afterward removed to this city, where Mrs. Hamilton had Dr. Arwell indicted for bigamy. He was convicted and sentenced to state prison for two years. Gov. Flower paradoned him after he had served about half of his term, and he returned to Boloken. His wife forgave him, and he decided to remain in Hoboken and live down the scandal.

After Recorder McDonough had testified yesterday to the fact that he had is used a warrant for Mrs. Hamilton's arrest on Dr. Alwell's complaint, the case was adjourned until to-day. He had a wife and family in Hoboken, and was

New York Methodist Conference,

KINGSTON, April 8.- The annual session of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference was continued to-day at St. James's Church, Hishop Newman presiding. After Prof. G. K. Morris of the Boston University lectured on "Sacred Elo-quence," Bishop Newman said he would guar-antee the expense of an eight-day course of study to a clais of ministers who were too near to defray the expense themselves. The Commit-tee on Conference of lammats reported an expen-diture of \$10,791 to preachers, \$7,355 to wildows, and \$100 to administer of a deceased clergyman. The Revs. M. R. Snyler, J. W. A. Dodge, and E. H. Royce were appointed a committee to collec-subscriptions on the dollar plan for a monument for fishop Simpson.

A conference meeting of the Drew Alumni Association was held this afternoon. the Boston University lectured on "Sacred Elo-

Young Entwistle Not Pardoned Yet. LOWELL Mass., April 8. The report that a pardon had been granted to Harry P. Entwistle, now imprisoned for having attempted to kill Miss Maria Clegg, was premature. A petition Miss Maria Clegg, was premature. A patition has been presented asking for a pardon and is in the hands of the Governor, but action upon the matter has been postponed indefinitely while an examination is made into the mental soundness of the young man.

Miss Clegg, who has been active in securing names to the petition, had her intentions of marriage to Entwistle recorded at city fial. It was this fact, that gave the impression that a pardon had been granted.

3.87 Inches of Hain in Virginia,

PETRICSBURG, Va., April 8. The heaviest rain snown in this section since 1886 began to fall about midnight last night and continued without intermission that noon to-day. The rainfall as measured by the rain gauge at the Virginia Shormal and Collegiate Institute was 3.87 inches. Travel is stopped on several railroads. OVER SCHIEREN'S VETOES.

Two Telephone Resolutions Passed by the Brooklyn Aldermen.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, by a decisive vote, overrode two vetoes of Mayer Schieren directed against the New York and Easton Telegraph and Telephone Company, which has been trying nard for over a year to get a foothold in that city. One veto was of a resolution giving the company permission to connect its wires with the City Hall, municipal, and other public buildings, and the other of a and other public buildings, and the other of a resolution giving the company the special privilege of stringing its wires on the poles of the Fire Department. Mayor Schieren based his objection to the action of the Aldermen on the ground that the company had not got the consent of the Subway Commissioners. Both vertex were set aside by a vote of 13 to 5, the minority including Aldermen Cary, Guilfoyle, Wallace, McGarry, and Cohn. In explaining his vote, Alderman Walkeley intimated that there was a big organized monopoly behind the opposition to the new company, the Subway Commissioners having even refused to obey an order of the Supreme Court, which was in its of the Supreme Court which was in its.

It is said that some influential Repub-politicians are behind the New York and a Company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Bun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets.... 6 33 | Moon rises. HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. sandy Hook. 724 | Gov.Island. 744 | Hell Gate.. 983

Arrived-Mosnay, April 8. Arrived—Monay, April 8.

Sa La Touraine, Santeili, Gibraiter, 88 Spaarneinn, Bouler, Rotterlam, 88 Spaarneinn, Bouler, Rotterlam, 88 State City, Taylor, Bouler, Rotterdam, 88 City of Washington, Burley, Havana, 88 Venezuela, Hopkins, La Cuayra, Carlongin, Colby, Laverge, Cleafuegos, Sa Turrel Hay, Kilkanard, 81, Lucia, 88 Hanan, Hausen, Charra, 88 Vaic, Rosan, Globar, La Cuayra, Rosan, Ghainard, 82 Kleimond, Javis, West Point, Va. 88 Elicefiele, Masingo, Baltimore, 88 State of Toxas, Hix, Brunswick, Ship Bangalore, Congdon, Calcutta, For later arrivals see First Page.

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ARRIVED OUT. Fa Kalser Wilhelm II., from New Tork, at Gibraltan, Es Guil of Taranto, from New York, at Cape Town. Es Kansas City, from New York, at Huil. Es Et Rio, from New York, at Huil. Es Et Rio, from New York, at New Orleans.

Sa North Erin, from Mediterranean ports for New ork, passed Gibraltar.
Sa State of California, from New York for Glasgow,
massed Tory Island.
8s Charlols, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Ss Potomac, from New York for London, passed the

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Sa Alesia, from Marseilles for New York.
Sa Chiengo City, from Swansen for New York.
Sa Chiengo City, from Swansen for New York.
Sa Manhanet, from Swansen for New York.
Sa Victoria, from Naples for New York.
Sa Asphaleil, from Dinndoe for New York.
Es Galileo, from St. Lucia for New York. SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS

8s H. M. Whitney, from Boston for New York. 5s Seminole, from Charleston for New York. OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sall To-morros Sail To-morrow.

New York, Southampton... 8:90 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool... 5:30 A. M.
Waesland, Antwerp.... 3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havann... 1:00 P. W.

Algorquin, Charleston... Alamo, Galveston... Due Wednesday, April 10.Jacksonvillo ... Due Thursday, April 11. Due Friday, April 12. in the April 5 April 6 April 6 Due Saturday, April 13.

Business Notices.

....Liverpool..... Southampton.

March 26 March 50

Lucania ...

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup been used for over FIPTY YEARS by MILLIONS
MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE
THIS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE
THIS WITH PERFECT SUCCESS, IT SHOTHER
CHILLS SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL,
SCIESS WINDLOOLC, and is the best REMEDY
OLS WINDLOOLC and is the best REMEDY
OLS WINDLOOLC AND STREET FOR THE
DE WORLD. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Burke's Spring Styles are unexcelled: special hats or young gentlemen; Easter noveltles. To broadway.

DIED.

BROWN, - On Sunday, April 7, Jeseph V. Brown, Fineral services will be held at his late residence, 15 West 127th st., on Wednesday, April 10, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly contribuvers. DUPP. On Saturday, April 6, Mary Wilson, widow

of John T. Duff, in the 73d year of her age. Fineral services from her late residence, 1,283 Madison av., on Tuesday, April 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Please omit flowers. IIAWKES, On conday, April 7, Mary A., beloved wife of Francia J. Hawkes.
Funeral from her late residence, 2,125 Bathgate av.,

near it istat., on Wednerduy, April 10, at 0,30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Interment at St. Raymond's Com-

etery, Westelester,

McTFRNAM, -On April 6, 1895, John P. McTerusen, native of Tanrogo, county Sligo, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, 173 5th av., on Tuesday, April 9, at 1 P. M. Interment in Calvary. Friends are invited.

NORTON. On Sunday, April 7, at her parents'

residence, Church st., Kingsbridge, N. Y., Alice C only child of James J. and Hary A. Norton, aged 10 years. Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday. April 10, at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary,

**HEFRIDAN. On Sunday, April 7, Rary Sheridan.

Relatives and friends and those of her nephew, the

Rev. John Fay, are invited to attend her funeral

from for late residence, 247 East 37th at. Wed-tesday, at 10 A. M.; thence to be Cabrier's Church, East 37th at., where solemn requiem mass will be official for the repose of her soul. Interment at Calvary. Special Hotices.

A VIGOROUS growth and the original color given by the hair by PARKER'S PAIR BAY,5AM. HUNDERCORNS the less cure for corns, 15 cts.

EASTER SALE of the inscript of becoming act at hold oth a fundary and Westerday of this week NA. M to 0 P. M. Men Bublications.

A Book on Bheumation, tests, and implement of the free to those a not me their anticess of the E. M. Chilberthan M. G. Col. Patietor. 10.

LARGEST COLLECTION of societies the con-